tribes of the family. It is my purpose the coming summer to determine, if possible, the precise origin of the supernumerary embryo.

THE AMES BOTANICAL LABORATORY, North Easton, Massachusetts.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 33. Fig. 1, twin embryos of *Goodyera tesselata*. Fig. 2 (after J. G. Hall), young embryo of *Limnocharis emarginata*. Fig. 3, embryo of *Goodyera pubescens* while still composed of few cells. Fig. 4, twin embryos of same species. Fig. 5, twin embryos of *Habenaria blephariglottis*. Fig. 6, same of *H. tridentata*. Fig. 8, seed of *Corallorhiza multiflora*. Fig. 9 (after Treub), embryo with filamentous appendage, in *Phalaenopsis grandiflora*; *e*, the embryo proper. Fig. 10, the suctorial suspensor of *Habenaria blephariglottis*. In all cases *s* indicates the suspensor, or its remains.

CHLORANTHY IN ANEMONELLA THALICTROIDES. — From Miss Emily T. Fletcher I have recently received an interesting specimen of *Anemonella thalictroides*, Spach. It has eight flowers in the usual umbelliform inflorescence, the central one being much shorter-stalked and somewhat larger than the rest. In all the flowers the sepals are small (2 to 4 mm. long) and green, instead of white and petalloid as usual. The stamens are all converted into sessile elliptic-oblanceolate green and sepaloid structures. They are 1.7 to 2.4 mm. long and rounded at the apex. The carpels are of the usual number and shape and are provided with stigmas of normal appearance. Miss Fletcher writes that the specimen was collected on the Bunce Farm at Westford, Massachusetts, where this peculiar form of the plant has been known to grow for six or seven years.

In the Gray Herbarium I find a specimen from Waterbury, Connecticut, collected and sent to Dr. Gray by Mr. W. H. Patton. In this plant the inflorescence seems originally to have been 6-flowered, although only three flowers have matured. Of these the central one, which is long-stalked and larger than usual (nearly 2 cm. in diameter) is completely transformed by chloranthy. The sepals are green although bordered with white. The stamens are represented by narrow flat elliptic-oblong slender-stiped structures, very different in their attenuate stipitate bases from those in the Westford plant. The carpels are also modified to very short and sessile but somewhat leaf-like members, quite destitute of stigmas.

I have found in literature only one mention of chloranthy in *Anemonella thalictroides*, namely in case of a plant exhibited at the Torrey Botanical Club by Dr. Arthur Hollick in 1881 (Bull. Torr. Club, viii. 60), which is described merely as having the sepals green. To what extent the other floral organs were modified is not stated, so it is impossible to tell whether it corresponded to either of the two forms here considered. Mr. Thomas Meehan (Bot. Gaz. v. 64) and Mr. George R. Kleeberger (Bull. Torr. Cl. vii. 97) have called attention to the occurrence of double flowers, both white and roseate, in *Anemonella thalictroides*. — B. L. ROBINSON, Gray Herbarium.

EXTREME VARIATIONS OF ALISMA PLANTAGO. — The common Water-plantain, *Alisma Plantago*, of marshy places has ovate or oblong leaves, and is known throughout the northern hemisphere. In Europe, besides this typical form, two well-marked varieties of the species have been recognized. These extremes, however, are not confined to Europe, but are occasionally found in northern regions of America. As they are likely to occur in the northeastern states and adjacent Canada, attention is here called to their peculiarities and to their present known stations in America.

ALISMA PLANTAGO, L., var. LANCEOLATUM, Hoffm., Deutschl. Fl. (1800) i. 175. Plant usually small: leaves slender-petioled, lanceolate. Lake Superior (*Loring*): Lake Winnipeg Valley (*Bourgeau*): South Dakota, Black Hills (*E. Coues*): Idaho, Kootenai County (*Sandberg, MacDougal & Heller*, no. 935).

var. GRAMINIFOLIUM, Wahlb. Fl. Ups. 122. Leaves mostly floating and linear. North Dakota, stagnant water, Leeds (*J. Lunell*). — M. L. FERNALD.

THE HERBARIA OF NEW ENGLAND.

MARY A. DAY.

(Continued from page 71.)

Brainerd, Ezra, MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT. — President Brainerd has collected a herbarium of about 6000 species, which contains nearly all the North American ferns and Carices, and most species included in the Gray Manual. The collection is strong in the plants